BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863.

MY DARLING'S SHOES.

God bless the little feet that can never go astray!
For the little shoes are empty, in the closet laid away!
Sometimes I take one in my hands, forgetting, till I see
It is a little half-worn shoe, not large enough for me;
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,
As sharp as when, two years ago, it cut my heart in twain.

O, little feet, that wearied not, I wait for them no more,
For I am drifting with the tide, but they have reached the shore:
And while the blinding tear-drops wet these little shoes so old,
I put on them a value high above their price in gold;
And so I lay them down again, but always turn to say—
God bless the little feet now so surely cannot stray.

And while I thus am standing, I almost seem to see
Two little forms beside me, just as they used to be!
Two little faces lifted, with their sweet and tender eyes!
Ah me! I might have known that look was born of Paradise.

I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air!
There is nothing of my darlings but the shoes they used to wear.

O, the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
Till I see my darlings walking where the feet can never stray;
When I no more am drifted here upon the surging tide,
But with them safely landed there upon the river side;
Be patient heart, while wating to see their shining way,
For the little feet in the golden street can never go astray.

AN INCIDENT ON THE RAPPAHANNOK.—The following extract from a letter from Fredericksburg by an officer in Gen. Lee's army, relates a pleasant incident in camp life, which no doubt helped, materially to relieve its monotony:

I must tell you of an agreeable episode in our camp life, which occurred a few days since. It is acknowledged that the Federals with all their faults, have some capitol bands in their ranks. Recently one of these organizations came down to the river side opposite Fredericksburg, and favored our boys (who had gathered in large numbers to listen) with a variety of popular pieces, in the best style. Applause from the audience on each side followed. The band then struck up "Dixie," and executed it in a credible manner. At its conclusion, our soldiers sent up such a shout as made the welkin ring. This was followed by "Yankee Doodle," when a burst of applause from the Federals followed. Finally, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," a melody which all could feel and appreciate; and when it was finished, such a shout went up from both armies as I doubt has ever been heard on earth. I looked around me, and saw tears coursing down many a farrowed and battle worn cheek, and if the frantic cheers that went up from the other side of the river were any criterion, our neighboring enemies were as much affected.

PAPER MILLS.—The Field and Fireside, in reply to a query, gives the following list:

There are several mills in Virginia; in North Carolina, there is a mill at Fayetteville, Raleigh, Shelby, Salem and Lincolnton. In South Carolina there are two at Greenville, controlled, we believe by the same company, and one at Bath, (agency at Augusta.) In Georgia, there is one near Columbus, one near Athens, and one near Marietta. In Tennessee we only know of one that is accessible, and that is near Knoxville, and not in operation.

A recent order from the War Department directs all officers dropped from the rolls, cashiered by courts martial, or whose resignations are accepted, be at once enrolled. Said officer may select in his former command any company in his own State in which to be enrolled.

SAMBO GOING ABROAD.—A vessel is fitting out at Washington City designed to take out a cargo of stolen negroes to some one of the Central American States. They will land in the West Indies, or some other slave holding territory, and there be sold on Yankee account.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, on Monday night, the 23d instant, a Memorandum Book, containing two one hundred and three fifty dollar Confederate notes; about $530 in State Treasury notes, a certificate for a one thousand dollar 8 per cent. coupon bond, besides about $50 in State Bank bills, and a small sum in Confederate and other money—two $20 Confederate bills remembered. The book also contained a certificate relieving the subscriber from the command of Company E, 13th N. C. T., and a number of other memorandums and papers, among them a list of names and amounts of money which I was taking home to soldiers. A liberal and satisfactory reward will be paid any one who will leave the book and contents at the PROGRESS OFFICE or with D. WORTH, Company Shops, N. C.

JOHN A. MURRAY,
March 25-1w* Big Falls, Alamance county, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN TO GO as SUBSTITUTES in an Infantry Company, for which I will pay Two Thousand Dollars each. Must be over 45 years of age. Apply at the PROGRESS, Raleigh, N. C.
March 21-1w*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863. NO. 117.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c@$1
BEEF	80c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1@$1 25
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1 25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	60c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$3 50@4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	3@4c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.'

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m*

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

PROPERTY AND SLAVE OWNERS IN DISTRICT No. 1, residing East of Fayetteville street, are hereby notified to attend the board of assessors at the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, to list their property for assessment.
M. B. ROYSTER, J. P.
THOS. JENKINS,
J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, March 24-5t

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT				7.30	A. M.
Eastern	"	"	"	7.30	"
Fayetteville	"	"	"	8.30	"
Western	"	"	"	11	"
Augusta	"	"	"	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at				12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at				5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at				11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at				11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at				12	M.
Northern mail closes daily at				9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at				9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at				9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at				9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at				9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at				2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at				8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at				9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at				1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at				1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.
The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg't. June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 92, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

ATTENTION!--RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD BE GLAD to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $12.00 per month, and forage. Arms and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

CAD. J. IREDELL,
March 16-tf Ap Lieut. Co. E. 1st N. C. Cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles.

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS

AND

TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED

AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
300 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.

Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17 3w

Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

PIPES! PIPES!

MERSCHAUM PIPES. GUTTA PERCHA PIPES.
BRIAR ROOT PIPES. ROSEWOOD PIPES.
LAUREL ROOT PIPES.

For sale low by the dozen or gross. Sutlers and dealers generally will find it to their advantage to send orders to S. W. WHITAKER,
March 23-4t Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE ——— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 11 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.

TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE FROM THE BAGgage office of Granger's Hotel, in Goldsboro one CARPET SACK containing besides other things several letters, one addressed to the Editor of the Progress; also a Requisition made by me upon the Q. M. at Kinston for one wagon and mules, signed by myself and General Daniels.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering it at this office or to
CAPT. D. W. EDWARDS, Kinston, N. C.
March 24-4t*

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old; dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown. Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.
Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Gnion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.
March 16-1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.

FRANK. I. WILSON,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION, AND HAVING A SPAcious house, will receive and sell at Auction or on Commission, all kinds of GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE—in fact any and all articles. Quick sales and prompt returns. Feb 23-1m

Standard and Register copy 1 month, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THO. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND, VA., THE FIRST OF April and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes. G. W. CHIPLEY.
Feb 9-tf

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS. Feb 20-tf.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of the city by applying immediately to D. H. BRKEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 16-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRUIT TREES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on WEDNESDAY, 25th, and Saturday, 28th instant, at 10½ o'clock, a large number of choice FRUIT TREES, in lots to suit purchasers. The Trees will be ready for delivery at the sale and must be sold.

Also, at the same time and place, a fine FAMILY HORSE, safe and sound, and one Leather Top BUGGY, with Harness complete, JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 24-2t* Auctioneer.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE FINE PIANO FOR SALE. APPLY TO
Dr. L. MILLER,
March 24-1w. Kinston, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I HAVE TO SELL, PRIVATELY, ONE HUNDRED and fifty BALES OF COTTON. It is packed with Bagging and Rope, and has been well housed and is of superior quality. A. M. LEWIS.
March 23-1w

COTTON FOR SALE.

140 BALES OF COTTON IN ONE-HALF MILE OF Raleigh for sale by J. M. HARRIS,
March 23-1w Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, will be sold at Public Auction, at the N C R R Hotel at Company Shops, all the valuable FURNITURE belonging to the Hotel, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bedsteads Mattrasses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpets, Mahogany and Marbletop Centre Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Folding Tables, Diningroom Walnut Portable Tables Wash Stands, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Side Boards and Sofas, Table Ware and Kitchen Furniture, Sheet Iron Bake Pans, and in fact everything belonging to a Hotel. Also, one good Family Carriage and Harness, one Shuck or Straw Cutting Machine, Cows and Calves, Hogs, &c., &c.

Terms Cash. B. UTLEY.
March 21-td ANN S. HILLIARD.

$50,000 NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-tIA President.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" 8 " " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIano Forte for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 14, 1863

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME have fallen from an inaccurate reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of $50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds are *not redeemable before maturity*. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds ($5,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion, (viz. $15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.

March 17-tIA KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

State Journal, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal copy twice a week till first of April.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS. ATTACHED,

One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions, squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	5 00
" " Three months	- -	3 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Boys Wanted.—Two or three good WHITE BOYS can get pleasant and profitable employment by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

When are we to have Peace?

Two years ago when we were on the verge of this revolution, the people were repeatedly assured that the war would not last six months—if ever there was a war at all, and Mr. Lander, now a member of Congress from this State, boldly declared that he would drink all the blood shed in a war to result from our secession. It is now nearly two years since the first gun rolled its echoes over the bay of Charleston and hurled its iron load against the walls of Fort Sumter, and except in the record of passing time, we are now no nearer to a settlement of our difficulties than then. The anxious parent, the loving wife, yea, and some even foodless, and shivering with the cold, and the hardy soldier who has scatheless braved all the toils and dangers of the war, he, too, whose fevered head is laid upon the hard pillow of some hospital far from home, all ask when are we to have peace?

Why are we still buoyed up by delusive hopes? Better to meet the issue boldly and fairly. The true foundation of a hope for peace can only rest upon the endurance of the North. That it will not come during Lincoln's administration all thinking men know; and we place no confidence in any change of parties, for with them it is but a struggle for the spoils, and the incoming of a new dynasty will be but the signal for a substitution in the various offices, military and civil, of the friends of the new for the adherents of the old. If we are to hope for peace at all from Northern distractions, it will be from those who now hate us most bitterly—who deprived of their chance for plunder will become truly peace men. This state of affairs cannot roll around under three years, and until that time we cannot have any definite hopes of peace. Then let us, looking the matter calmly in the face, lay aside delusive hopes and reconcile ourselves to the fact that the war is and will be, and make our preparations accordingly. However we may have disliked war at first, however we may desire peace now, there is no alternative left to us but to maintain the stand we have taken until some reliable overtures are made to us. North Carolina went out of the Union for a well known cause, and until that cause is atoned for and their troops withdrawn, she could not honorably entertain any proposition from the North.

It does seem that the enemy have determined to give us battle no more. Charleston still stands, notwithstanding their many threats against it, and the chances of a brush with the invader on the sea coast of South Carolina or Georgia, seems to be as far removed as ever. In Tennessee the Federal army has fallen back, and on the Mississippi they do nothing but ditch, while on the Rappahannock Hooker's demoralized masses stretch along the river bank as harmless and as quiet almost as a Quaker meeting. What means all this? The clamor in the North and at Washington for "forward movements" and the pressure for a final winding up and "crushing out of the rebellion," we know to be great, and yet the armies move not.

We begin to think that the enemy have determined to try the blockade and starvation, and that we shall have no great battles during the Spring. Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro' satisfied them that the South was not to be "crushed" by the power of their arms, and hence their timidity. They have no desire to try again the forces of Gen. Lee or Gen. Bragg, but having many fast friends in our speculators and extortioners they think to subjugate us through them. And unless our government can manage some way to conquer these, a worse enemy by far than those who meet us on the battle field, we very much fear they will succeed.

The enemy have friends too in the South in the persons of those wealthy men that are now preparing to raise large cotton and tobacco crops to the exclusion of grain and provisions. If by keeping up the blockade and suffering the armies to remain stationary the enemy can conquer us by starvation through the assistance of our own cotton and tobacco growers and speculators, it will be much cheaper and easier to them than the attempt to whip us, and they know it. Our soldiers have beaten the enemy whenever and wherever they have found them, and our armies can never be conquered, and there is no danger of subjugation by the legions marshaled for our overthrow, but without speedy, determined and effective action by the government to suppress and overthrow speculation and monopoly in the necessaries of life, the cause is gone and we are hopelessly doomed.

An intelligent gentleman connected with the Commissary department tells us that there are large quantities of bacon hoarded up in this and other counties and those who hold it refuse to let the army or the people have a pound. Can we succeed when those who hold the meat and bread on which the army must subsist withhold it? Do such men deserve the liberty our brave men are periling their lives to secure for them?

We tell the Government and we tell the people that something must be done to distribute what there is on hand and to encourage the production of grain and provisions, or the cause is lost. He who plants tobacco or cotton now, beyond the actual requirements of the family, is a worse enemy to the cause of the South than Lincoln. Tobacco should be ignored entirely, and of cotton barely enough for our own use should be cultivated. We are now at the crisis of the war and the action of the present Congress and the next crop will decide our fate.

A late number of the Richmond *Enquirer* lays down the alternative as presented to the people of the South of a choice between a Northern and a Southern despotism—"King Jeff or King Abraham." When the people of the Southern Confederacy elect Jefferson Davis to be their Emperor then they will submit to his rule as such. We do not conceive that the people of the South are yet called upon to decide which king they will serve, but there are evident tendencies to a monarchial system in the signs of the times. We have already fastened upon North Carolina a military despotism in all but the name. What other State has a prison to which every man must be sent who dares express an independent opinion? That prison, too, officered by a set of Baltimore foreigners, who do not care for the comfort of the prisoners or the justness of the imprisonment. In what other States but Virginia and North Carolina are impressments of produce made? If we are to have a despot let the people choose him. As to President Davis, as far as we know, he is as capable of being a king as any one, but the voice of the people has not declared that he shall be such, and *the supreme power in our government is the voice of the people.*

WE HOPE NOT.—The *Register* urges Gov. Vance to convene the Legislature in extra session to keep the people from planting cotton and tobacco. We hope Gov. Vance will do no such thing, and should he deem the reassembling of the body necessary for the welfare of the State we want orders to accompany the Proclamation compelling them to bring their own "forage," as we are hardly able to feed the present population with the supplies on hand. And then too we should like to revise the body at the ballot box before we have any more legislation. The session would cost the State a good deal, and before they could do anything all the cotton and tobacco that is to be planted would be in the ground. The fact is if the patriotism of our people can only be sustained by coercive legislation, we are in a bad way. We very much fear that the majority think more of money than they do of country.

Resistance to Impressments.

The right of impressment, assumed by the Government, is a tyrannical exercise of power. But while thus viewing it we would not counsel any one to make forcible resistance to its execution. Force begets force and who can deny that the Government has more power with its bayonets than a few unarmed citizens. The power in the hands of the Confederate Government at this time is not less great than that of Napoleon when at the point of the bayonet he elected himself Emperor. The law now before Congress may render the impressment system less odious, but odious as it may be resistance to it will give us civil war among ourselves. Whatever the object we desire to accomplish—which is peace and quiet in some way—it is not to be gained by new complications and stirring up bloody strife among ourselves.

BAD MANAGEMENT.—We know that our subscribers up the N. C. Railroad were disappointed and vexed at not getting their papers yesterday, but really we are not to blame. The paper was mailed and in the office here before 1 o'clock and was taken to the Depot by the mail carrier, but the train leaving, as he asserts, 30 to 40 minutes before time he could not get it on. They are so frequently *behind* time however on that road, we suppose they ought not to be censured for being *ahead* of time in this one case. The time for the mail to leave here for the West, if correctly reported to us, is 1:30 a. m. Our paper goes to press every night and the mail is put in in time, but if the railroads and postal employees won't receive and transport it we can't help it. Probably a visit from a *special agent* over our lines would do some good.

FROM NORFOLK—BURNSIDE.—The *Enquirer* learns direct from Norfolk that General Burnside has turned up in command of the 9th army corps, about seventeen thousand, at Newport News, and that he has moved his whole command to Suffolk, where he now command about 32,000 troops.

Gen. Dix has ordered that no market carts enters Norfolk or Portsmouth, and that no provisions, except for the army, shall be sent to these cities. The city jail in Norfolk now contains many respectable lady prisoners and citizens from the neighborhood.

Fort Norfolk is a prison, and contains Capt. Causey, of Princess Anne county, of Gen. Elzay's staff, captured in January; Capt Wrighting of North Carolina, captured while on furlough, and now paralyzed; Dr. Greene, of Danville, Virginia, held as hostage for Dr. Rucker; Lieut. E. N. Mann, Adjutant of Col. Malett's N. C. regiment, captured at Kinston; also Joseph Jones, farmer; James Garrison and,——Siddington. D. M. W. Nash, captured on Nansemond river on the 27th of October, and held as a spy, has been released, there being no evidence against him. Mrs. Johnson, of Norfolk, captured at same time, was held in prison at the Fort, and is now closely guarded in Norfolk.

The Chicago *Times*, in reviewing the posture of affairs in the North, and the investure of Lincoln with absolute and unlimited powers, says: "The people will at once see that if they submit to these unconstitutional acts, there will only be one step more. The President will issue one more proclamation, and it will be the last. It will recite that Congress has now conferred upon him unlimited powers, and therefore that he may use these powers effectually, he proclaims himself dictator or king for life, with the power to nominate his successor. Now, does any man doubt that he will take this step? Who would have believed a year ago that the Administration would dare to do what it has done? See how, step by step, the liberties of the people have been taken away. This is the only step that remains to be taken, and it will be taken. He may not use the word "King" at first. He may not even use the word "Dictator." It may be, perhaps, a proclamation that under the present excited state of the public mind, a fair presidential election cannot be held, and therefore that he will continue to exercise the office of President for some years to come, &c."

PRISONERS FROM THE WEST.—Thirteen hundred and fifty-six Yankees, including seventy-three commissioned officers, arrived at Richmond on Sunday by a special train from the West. They were captured by Gen. Earl Van Dorn, on the 5th inst., at Thompson's Crossing Tennessee. There are amongst them four Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels and three Majors. They were lodged at the Libby Prison.

A NORTHERN MAN FOR PEACE.

The following is the closing part of a speech prepared by Hon. Ben. Wood of New York, for the last session of Congress. Mr. Wood was a member of the last Congress and member of the next Congress, we believe, and occupied a high position as the leader of the peace party. His bold and scathing rebukes of the administration while editor of the New York Daily News will long be remembered. This speech was prepared by Mr. Wood to be delivered at the close of Congress, but being cut off in the pressure of business incident to the close of the session, he got permission to print it in the Congressional Globe. It is bold, manly and fearless.

THE MADNESS OF ATTEMPTING TO RESTORE THE UNION BY FORCE OF ARMS.

Here, sir, has been a magnificent temple—as perfect in all its parts as human ingenuity and labor could make it—admirably suited to be the home of a great and happy family; impervious to the assaults of foreign enemies; the refuge of the oppressed; the pride of its inmates; the envy and wonder of the world. But upon what foundation was the structure built? Sir, upon the free will of the people. Not of one State or of one section, but of all the States and of all the sections. While that free will existed the temple was of a nature to withstand the ravages of time. That free will has ceased to exist and the temple has crumbled into dust. It is no more. It is a glory of the past. What you now conceive to be the structure is but a memory so intense that it seems reality, but the substance is not there. Rebuild it if you can, but you must first secure the free will of the South, which your armies and navies cannot do.

Why, then, make loud protestations that the Union must and shall be preserved, when you lack the first requisite of preservation? It were folly, sir, to do so, if it were but the dream of an infatuated people; but when out of that dream comes the reality of bloodshed, ruin, and desolation; when to sustain the illusion the stimulants of war, in its most terrible form, must be applied, it is no longer folly, it is crime. It is an invitation to the Almighty to launch his curse upon a blood enamored race.

If we will cease the mad attempt to enforce fraternity and to compel concord, perhaps the sundered links may be rejoined; but not one stroke will fall upon the anvil until the echo of the last gun of the last battle shall have ceased to vibrate over the last battle plain.

Sir, I appreciate the extent of this Government's military resources. I acknowledge its wonderful strength in ships, men and munitions. Had we a foreign foe to grapple with, one-half the battles we have waged against the South would have decided the issue to our triumph. No earthly power could resist our magnificent machinery of war, directed in a cause that touched the people's heart. If the Confederate armies, all massed together and fired with the lust of subjugation, should invade one Northern State, the thought of our violated firesides would arouse an energy that would scatter the invaders like leaves before the wind. But in this war we have no principle that comes home to the heart of the masses; we are fighting for subjugation; with a patriotic ulterior purpose, perhaps, but still for subjugation. If that is a principle, it is one that never arouse the energies of the American people.

The foe has us at a disadvantage, sir. He believes that he is fighting for the sanctity of his home; for the freehold of his native soil, for social institutions that he was taught to justify, and for his conception of self Government.

Therefore it is that the South has maintained itself, defiant, resolute and hopeful, against the most formidable military operations known in the history of war.

With such convictions, and believing that every hour of hostilities tends to our farther estrangement, I have never voted a dollar for the war. As a legislator, as a citizen, and as a man, I claim to be absolved from all participation in this murderous strife. With all my humble abilities I have endeavored to arrest it. I shall still endeavor, and if in vain let my efforts attest before God and man that I am unstained with the blood of my countrymen.

Can this stabbing and shooting and rending with shells convince the wrong, or reconcile the angry, or inspire with confidence those that distrust, and with friendship those that hate us? Will time and habit make subjection acceptable to a proud and sensative race? At this day Poland, struggling in her chains with hopeless desperation, is answering the question. When I look about me and see this spacious hall filled with enlightened gentlemen, clothed with great power and with great responsibilities, I am amazed that, with all this concentration of intellect upon one subject, no means can be devised to accomplish a political end without converting the country into shambles and its people into butchers.

LET THE WAR BE STOPPED—LET THE NORTH PROCLAIM FOR PEACE.

It is no time to argue the terms of amicable adjustment with the duellest when his finger is on the trigger; he must first be invited to lower the instrument of death. The intellect of our statesmen is now preoccupied with war; their natures, mental and moral, are under the control of that feverish excitement created by the contemplation of the changing fortunes of a desperate and bloody struggle. Grant them an interval of repose; a respite from the absolute tyranny that war exerts over the feelings of mankind, and their thoughts will revert into a natural channel, and will seek to unravel these disordered political meshes with the patient labor of the brain. From us, as being materially the stronger party, the proposition for an armistice can come with a good grace. Let wise and just men from all the States assemble in convention; if then, sir, no honorable peace can be secured, my faith in human nature will have passed away.

Sir, before that solemn conclave would come as an advocate, the ghost of the buried year, with all its mournful memories, with its hundreds of thousands of ghostly spectres, with its record of anguish, bereavement and desolation, and its warning finger would point to a vision of the future, in semblance of itself, but more hideous a thousand fold.

While my country groans beneath the stroke of her own dagger, I forswear all allegiance to party. Whatever proposition, in my mind, shall enhance the prospect of a peace shall have my vote. Peace is the goal of my political course, the haven of my hopes. I care not by whose chart I steer, or whose hand shall guide the helm, so that the compass shall point thitherward. Whosoever shall raise its standard shall find me ready to serve beneath its folds. Whosoever shall blazon the olive branch for his device shall have me his adherent. In whatever shape the demon of destruction shall appear I will oppose him. In whatever garb the spirit of Peace shall clothe her radiant form I will embrace her. Conciliation, compromise, or separation, each shall be acceptable to me if as its consequence we shall be spared the scourge of war. Let the most zealous emancipationist suggest a cessation of hostilities and I am with him. Let the staunchest member of the opposition uphold the war, and I am against him. I have no sympathies with those who denounce the administration, and yet call for vigorous hostilities.

Let the friends of peace proclaim themselves as such. Let them not fear to be premature. This day is not one day too soon for their lips to assert what their hearts know to be true. If the people are not prepared, let us commence the task of preparation. It is a task already half accomplished, for indeed the masses, with their unerring instincts, have already fathomed the depths of this great sea of troubles. They would welcome reunion for its own sake and for the memories of old; or, if inevitable, they would accept separation, with a sigh of regret, and then push on alone in the broad path of progress; for their self-reliant Anglo-Saxon natures would spurn the timid doctrine that the sturdy North—thrice North, built by their energies, and with millions of acres yet unreclaimed from the wilderness, for expansion—is dependent on the South for prosperity and grandeur.

From the Salem Press.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

[*Published by Request of the Chief Justice.*]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County.

To the Honorable R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State aforesaid:

The Petition of Chordy Whitehart, of Guilford County, respectfully showeth unto your Honor that your Petitioner aforesaid, was, on the 12th day of March, 1863, arrested at his home in said County of Guilford, by R. P. Kerner, Captain of a portion of the Forsyth County Militia, and other persons, acting under his command, without any precept or process of law whatever, and carried by force from his said home into the County of Forsyth, where he is now kept, held, and in false imprisonment, detained by said R. P. Kerner, contrary to the laws and constitutions of this State and of the Confederate States.

Therefore, your Petitioner prays your Honor to grant to him the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be directed to said R. P. Kerner, requiring him to bring before your Honor the body of your Petitioner, with the cause of his capture and detention, that the same may be enquired into and relief may be afforded to your Petitioner. C. H. WHITEHART,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of March, 1863, JOSHUA BONER, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA—*To R. P. Kerner, Greeting:*

Being informed by the annexed petition and affidavit, that you have in your custody the body of Chordy Whiteheart, unlawfully, and without the authority of law, (as he says,) you are therefore commanded to have the body of said Chordy Whitehart, together with the cause of his arrest and detention, forthwith at Chaffin's Hotel, in the town of Salem, in Forsyth County, before me, R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said State, to the end that the matter may be enquired of by me and such proceedings had as are agreeable to law. Herein fail not.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

Salem, March 13, 1863.

In obedience to the above writ I herewith produce the body of Chordy Whiteheart before his Honor.

The cause of his arrest and detention is as follows:

One James H. Conrad, and two others, to me unknown, professing to be detailed and authorized by a Confederate officer, to arrest conscripts and deserters, ordered me as a Captain of Militia, in Forsyth County, to arrest said Whiteheart, a citizen and resident of Guilford County, who they alleged had been harboring one Wm. Beeson, a conscript or deserter. I objected to going out of the County; they said I had authority to go out of the County and that they had authority to look after the Militia Officers and see that they did their duty; and made threats that if I did not obey their orders that they would report me, and that they gave me full power to tie or shoot if resisted. And I made the arrest under these orders.

R. P. KERNER, Capt.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Upon the facts set out in the return of R. P. Kerner, I am of opinion that the arrest and detention of Chordy Whitehart, was unlawful and without the authority of law. I am not apprised that the Legislature have, at their recent session, passed an act making it an indictable offense to harbor a recusant conscript or a deserter; but if any Act of the kind was passed, it could only authorize the arrest of the party by process of the civil authorities; that is, by a warrant issued by a Judge or Justice of the Peace on belief of probable cause stated upon oath and directed to the sheriff, constable, or other lawful officers. A Confederate officer or a militia officer has no authority to execute the laws of the State of North Carolina.

It is therefore considered by me, that the said Chordy, Whiteheart be discharged with liberty to go wherever he will. It is further considered that the cost of said Whiteheart, allowed by law, in this proceeding, be paid by said Kerner, to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford County, agreeable to Act of Assembly in that case made and provided. R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

At Salem, 13th March, 1863.

On the testimony of Whiteheart and Kerner, the Chief Justice issued a Bench Warrant for the arrest of Conrad for the unlawful arrest of Whiteheart.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

To put every grain of corn in the field, everything that can supply food for man and beast, is the grand duty of the time. We are pained to hear the elaborate preparations making in some portions of the country for the cultivation of tobacco. If this prevails to any considerable extent it is idle to shut our eyes to the consequences. A people without bread, an army without bread, and what is our fate? Want the dismal and inevitable result? Can any any one contemplate it without horror?

We do not need more men in the army. Our great aim should be to feed those who are there. By improvidence, waste and mismanagement, we have diminished resources which at one period appeared to be inexhaustible. Now we can only supply our wants by strict economy, and provide for the future by producing as much food as possible. In the benignant Heaven above and the productive earth beneath are our hopes and confidence. No other friends have we, none other, if we are true to them and to ourselves, do we need in the wide universe.

But we must save, and economize, and labor. We must make every foot of ground available. We must cultivate the earth as closely as in England, where not an atom of the soil is wasted. Every grain of the soil is a grain of gold. It is gold dust, or may be made such on which we tread. The idea, at such an hour, of cultivating cotton and tobacco! The man is a public enemy who does it. Who is to buy his cotton and tobacco? He is starving his neighbors without feeding himself. He is starving the defenders of his country, and giving to Lincoln the most substantial aid and comfort he can ever expect to command in the Southern States.

Lincoln's recent usurpation of the purse and sword threatens the South with no such peril as the immediate greed of gain within her own borders. If we are true to ourselves we can set the usurper at defiance. But let us sacrifice selfishness and avarice in all its phases upon the altar of the public good. Let us consecrate the soil to the support of the army and people. Let every man who does not fight, work to feed those who do.—*Rich. Dis.*

The Hilton Head correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, under date of 11th February, says:

The steamer Boston, Captain Johnson, returned this morning from St. Augustine and Fernandina, where she has been engaged for several days in transporting the rebel population, male and female, from our lines to the rebels. Some obdurate cases of secessionism were brought to the point for Gen. Hunter's disposal. Among them were Dr. Weems and his son, and Mr. Usina, long residents of Florida, who refused from conscientious scruples to take the oath of allegiance, and preferred rather a cutless lodging in the guardhouse at Hilton Head. They professed to be non-combatants—neither for us or against us—interested neither one way nor the other, but the test of the oath brought out their true colors.

Gen. Bragg has presented to Gen. Beauregard, for his department, a battery of rifled guns captured from the enemy at the battle of Murfreesboro. This battery has been intrusted to Capt. Gaillard's company.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 24.—The *Enquirer* has dates to the 21st. The *Herald* says the Spring campaign is about to open—the long monotonous Winter will soon be succeeded by echoing thunders of battle.

Burnside left Washington on the 20th for Fort Monroe to assume command, and a Hilton Head dispatch says Burnside's army is expected there. Great interest is in Executive quarters at Washington about the Expedition. The Rebel batteries they say may be fired but there is no danger of its falling into the hands of the enemy. The *Retribution* has captured the pilot boat *Fisher* laden with molasses off the Bahamas.

Louisville dispatch says a Nashville train was thrown from the track on the 19th by guerrillas, express rifled, mail seized and passengers paroled. Some cavalry stockade came up and recaptured the train and dispersed the guerrillas. The N. Y. House of Delegates by a large vote refused to investigate the arbitrary arrests in the State. Gold closed at 154½; exchange 170.

The steamship *Norwegian* arrived with English dates to the 8th. In the House of Lords, Lord Strathedon's motion in favor of recognition of the South, which Russell is ready, has not been brought forward. The Times condemns the motion and deprecates discussion of the question and urges strict neutrality.

Le Nords says it is reported the Confederate government has contracted a loan in Paris of sixty millions of francs. Also reported Confederate loan in London of 300,000 pounds will be at once raised as eight per cent stock at 77. Cotton dull and nominal. Middlings 20½. Stock at Liverpool 408,000 bales, including 300,000 American. Consols for money 92 to 92 3-8.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, March 23.—The *Appeal* of the 21st says packet steamer *Natchez* with thirteen hundred bales of cotton was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., in the Yazoo. The *Hartford* and *Monongahela* were sent to approach within four hundred yards of our batteries at Grand Gulf when they opened upon them, the vessels replying with broadsides several times repeated. Many shots struck the vessels. Parties were seen on board wounded below. No damage on our side. The Memphis *Courier* says the *Hartford*, Federal flag ship, with Commodore Farragut on board, anchored in front of the city on Tuesday the 16th, in the afternoon, and sent a boat with a flag of truce ashore with a note addressed to the Mayor, stating that if United States boats were fired on by the people of Natchez or guerrillas, he would bombard the city. The *Hartford* remained all night and communicated with the *Monongahela* next morning. Special to the *Appeal*, Grenada, 20th, says dispatches to Memphis from Vicksburg 13th, state that twenty-five Rebels were captured whilst tearing out the levee above. The canal at Bayou Macon pronounced unnavigable on account of snags. One division of the Yankee army left Milliken's Bend Tuesday last, 13th, on light steamers bound for Yazoo Pass. River falling at Memphis, also upper tributaries.

THE LATE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Examiner* of Monday has the following particulars:

Through parties down from the army we get some particulars of the late fight on the Rappahannock. The accounts we get are confused and conflicting, and we give that version which seems to us the best authenticated.

The fight was a severe one. The enemy outnumbered us three to one. Our force actually engaged was not more than twelve hundred men. The fight opened with great spirit on both sides. The first charge made by our men was with the sabre, dashing on the enemy they were discovered posted in great strength behind a stone fence, when the order was given for our men to fall back—turning off handsomely to the right and left. Some of our men in the first charged over the fence and were thus made prisoners. The Yankees poured a tremendous fire into our ranks, but so wild were their shots that not a man of ours was killed in the charge—the shots passing over our head. The charge was repeated a second and third time, when the enemy fled in great disorder. All accounts agree that the enemy's retreat was a perfect rout and panic.

Our loss is not so severe as was first reported. It is said that our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed one hundred and twenty. Many of our wounded are but slightly injured—shot in the hand or arm. But very few indeed are seriously injured—a smaller number, it is said, than were known out of so many. Among those most severely wounded we hear was a Mr. Cunningham, of Prince Edward county.

So far as we have heard of our casualties there are but few killed. The only company from which we have a complete list of casualties is the Horse Troop, in which J. R. Harris, of Beaver Dam, Hanover county, was killed, and Gilman, Sydnor, Brock, Purdy, Kimbrough, and two names not given—seven of this company—were made prisoners. Four of them managed to subsequently escape in a bold and ingenious manner. It appears that on being made prisoners they were placed in an ambulance to be taken to Aquia creek, but before they had proceeded far the ambulance broke down. Not able to repair the accident, the driver left them for a moment to summon assistance, when four of the men, but slightly wounded in the hand, gave him the slip in his absence, and eluding their vigilence, succeeded in making their escape to this side by swimming the river. The others were too badly injured to avail themselves of the same chance of escape.

Among the names of our killed are a Mr. Fowlkes of Cumberland, and Wm. J. Trice, and B. S. Davidge, both of Goochland county.

The loss of the Yankees is thought to have been very heavy. A party who assisted in burying the dead says that he alone buried sixty bodies, and that the ground was thickly strewn with the dead.

The loss of prisoners on both sides was about equal—we losing about thirty and taking about the same number.

The enemy was undoubtedly routed badly—all accounts say this. It is believed that the Yankees fell back in such flight because they thought that reinforcements were coming up to our side.

We hear that there was a fight, a day or two ago, near Purcellsville, between six of our men and fifteen of the enemy. Our men were barricaded in a house but the Yankees, after a running fire on both sides, brought up a reinforcement of two hundred men, burnt the house, and captured the party. The house belonged to a Mr. Pumpkins.

Our men, while out on this scout, learned that Milroy was making frequent inroads into the country around stealing and enticing away every slave he could find, and abetting and instigating every outrage upon the people.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON CARDS IN SELMA, ALA.—We learn from the *Reporter* that Mr. J. M. Keep, of Selma, has perfected a machine for the manufacture of cotton cards. The wire which forms the teeth of the cards is manufactured by Mr. Keep, and is said to be a superior article. He is at present engaged in making another machine, simpler than the first, and will continue to add new machines to his manufactory until he has a number sufficient to supply the demand for cards.

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March 24 4t* E. L. HARDING'S.